# EUROPE

News by the Cable to Saturday, November 10.

The English Premier on the Relations With the United States ...

Marriage of the Princess Dagmar to the Czarewitch of Russia.

POLITICAL ARBESTS IN FRANCE.

Our Austrian and Venice Cor:respondence.

Visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Olmutz, Troppan and Prague.

VENICE IN HER NATIONAL RESURRECTION. &c.

ENGLAND.

Lord Devby on the Relations with America and National Conciliation. LONDON, Nov. 10, 1805.

At a recent banquet Lord Derby, the English Premier made a friendly allusion to America, in which he hoped that any question between the two governments of the United States and Great Britain might be approached in a forbearing and conciliatory spirit which might remove all bitterness and cement the friendship of the two

The Reform Agitation. Lovbon, Nov. 10, 1866.

The great reform meeting is appointed to take place in London on the 3d of December next.

### RUSSIA.

Marriage of the Princess Dagmar to the Helr

to the Throne.
St. Perkessurg, Nov. 10, 1866.
The Czarewitch and the Princess Dagmar were mar fied yesterday with great festivity and rejoicing through put the city.

The Czar on this occasion commuted the sentences of a large number of prisoners and remitted arrears of

### FRANCE.

Arrests of Secret Political Society Men. Forty-two arrests have been made of members of

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market. LONDON, Nov. 10, 1866. sed for money at 89%.

The Liverpool Cotton Market. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10, 1886. on is quoted to-day at 14%d. for middling uplands The mies to day were 10,000 bales.
Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Liverpoot, Nov. 10-Evening. Corn is quiet at 35e, a 9d.

# OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## AUSTRIA.

OUR OLMUTZ CORRESPONDENCE.

The Imperial Tour. OLMUTS, Oct. 21, 1866. MENCE AT OLBUTZ AND DEMANDS OF THE PROPER The usual routine was followed by the Emperor to day sginning with the audience, which was well attended. but marked by no unusual circumstance save a lesse count. Olimutz itself, never having fallen into Prussian hands, suffered comparatively little; its inhabitants were not taid under any contributions, nor made to quarter the victorious troops; still, the surrounding district did suffer, and some parts materially so, for the Prusslans' stay being less protracted the violence they committed campaign; consequently the usual complaints of confiscation of horses, cattle, wines and cigars were made and complaintly listened to, but the expected relief in the

These sudiences of the Emperor, to which all classes are admitted, should be principally noticed for the quiet attention with which he listens to all complaints or pelitious made to him, and the marked reserve, coldness and self-pessessed dignity which he displays while they are being made. Francis Joseph is a man of few words, and if popularity were to be gained by close attention to trivialties and dignified reserve when in public, no man could compete with him for the honor of being the most popular sovereign in Europe. Unfortunately for him the pority of his subjects have too vivid and, to them, recable a remembrance of the familiarity with which Somer rulers of the empire have often cast aside all pre-sence of majorty and freely mixed with all classes in public and in private; and they consequently do not solisk the extraordinary reserve and coldness with which

After the a udiouse a few more decorations were given.

Or rather I she uld say the list of the persons to whom
they were to b wanasied was made known. In the list
fluored the name. If a very humble individual—a young
girl of twenty—see Yant in a private family, to whom was
awarded a gold me. Wi of a second order of merit. I endeavored, but men windly, to discover the reason for
this most unusual co. Vise. No one knew anything about
it; but all were purely t lownshe out the reason for award
visit to anterest to be about the reason for award
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Dub and Teblichau, about assem to the battle fields of
Dub and Teblichau, about assem to the better class of
the peasants, dressed in the 'pageonal dustant, and were
accompanied there by the i argomaster and civic authorities, as also by a numerous betinue of the better class of
the peasants, dressed in the 'pageonal continues, mounted
of ourse, and all bearing the syndholical flag, black and
vallow. After driving and visit high over each of the
battle fields, access of defeat for, the austrians, of course,
who by losing the actions also be wit formmand of the read
to firmun, and consequentity a put the former and the seal manner, of triumphial arcuse, flags and decortions of evergreens, and in each of the battle factors
about manner, of triumphial arcuse, flags and decortions of evergreens, and in each of the battle factors
about manner of the reliable and characted insign on his
personal manner, of triumphial arcuse, flags and decortions of evergreens, and in each of the battle factors
and principal recipients might be the
greatest unferers by the war

that no illuminations raight be made on his account, wishing to spare the poor people the useless expenditure of even a kroutzer; battnotwithstanding this placarded intimation, the print rap buildings presented a very gay appearance from a tasteful display of transparencies. Chinese lanterns a ad colored lights; many houses displayed short sent muse, in transparencies, tokens of wait. Chinese lanterns a ad colored lights; many houses displayed short sent mose, in transparencies, tokens of watcome to his Maje Ay, or patriotism towards the Empire, but it was also w britly of notice that whereas many nuch inscriptions as "Long life to the Emperor," or "Hech Francis Joseph," or "Welcome F. S.," were hung out, the greater number of the motices shown inlimated loyality to the Emperor's person as the representative ruler of Bohemia maker than as sovereign of Austria, thus "Welcome, King of Bohemia," "Success to the King of Mohemia," "Success to the King of Hohemia," "Success to the King of not Bohemia," "Success to the King of not Bohemia," were in far greater number than the others welcoming the Sovereign as Empero s of Austria. Moravia, it should be remembered, forms 's part of the kingdom of Bohemia, and is actuated by me of the same motives and ideas as the latter country, e nly in not so intense a degree.

RECEPTION AF THE THEATER.

forms I part of the kingdom of Bohemia, and is actuated by me at the same motives and ideas as the latter country, c nly in not so intense a degree.

In the evening I went to the theatre to witness the mar mer in which his Majesty would be welcomed, expecting of course a very genial one after the cheerful me inner in which he had been received during the day, but quite unprepared for the storm of applicance with a highest his appearance in the imperial box was greeted. Although he was more than half an hour behind time the curtain had not risen nor the ordiestra opened; but immediately he was seen coming forward; in general's uniform, and with the "three bows" the house rose en sates and the music broke off into the national anthem; directly that was over, with one accord the entire mass hurst out in a wild cheer, continued and uproarious. Such a rousing hurrah was never given before, and never so unanimous and cordial. But though it was repeated again and again the Emperor did not stand upaguin, nor in any manner askinowledge it. Count Grenneville showed himself and bowed, I presume doing so for the Emperor by proxy; but evident disappointment fell on every one when it was seen that nothing could induce majesty to show itself in asknowledgemant. I am forced to say that I considered it very bad grace, and more, very bad policy.

At half-after nine the carriage drove up for the Kaiser, who made his bow and retired, amid the shouts of the multitude outside assembled to witness his departure, notwithstanding the untense cold. I have taken the history of dwelling at some length on so trivial a subject as an imperial visit to a theatre as it serves as a good example of the Emperor's coldness which has always the effect of alterating many minds from their desired devotion to his person through the uncongenial manner in which it is received. It serves as a fair example of the Emperor's usual conducts and more as a fair example of the Emperor's usual conducts to his pokey of human feetings and folibles, would have made

### OUR TROPPAU CORRESPONDENCE.

TROPPAU, Austrian Silonia, Oct. 23, 1866.

PREPARATIONS AT TEOPPAU. here were made very hurriedly. Such a sweeping and cleaning and polishing; such a commotion and activity; such bustle, turmoil, hurry-scurry and rushing about such preparations in a hurry, or such unanimity in toil is seldom seen at six o'clock in the merning. At tha early hour the whole male population was cut in the streets, sweeping the pavements, carrying off the month's accumulated dirt or sprinkling the street; others were flying about with poles and ladder and evergreens, putting up arche ropes hanging laurel-covered ropes across from imney to opposite house top; others were fixing flags in all manner of impossible places, or arranging small lamps in mancessible nooks; women were busy decorating the house fronts, cleaning the windows or brighten all assisted one another; without exaggeration no such simultaneous and ready, cheerful exertions were ever made before. The whole town seemed in violent com motion, the population appeared doubled, such activity reigned everywhere. On the previous night a telegra had reached the Burgomaster informing him of the Emperor's probable arrival at two P. M. next day, whereas the worthy magistrate had been under the impression his Majesty would not visit the town till the day after the following one; preparations which were to have been made leasurely had therefore to be scrambled through hurriedly in order to be in time, this accounted for the unusual activity.

A gience at the map will show that Troppas is one of the easternmost towns of Austria, in Austrian Silesia, on the borders of Prussias. It was occupied by the Prussians, for cleven weeks and suffered accordingly, particularly during the Brist ten days. Besides the troubles accrusing ordinarily through a military occupation of a town by foreign troops, Proppau suffered also very severaly from the choiers, which here, like everywhere else they went to, the Prussians brought with them. It is only quite latterly that the epidemic has abated. Now, instead of a hundred and twenty-five deaths a week from choiers, out of a population of sixteen thousand, the mortuary list only shows two or three daily. A glance at the map will show that Troppas is one o

Before noon-everything was completed for the Emperor's reception. At one P. M. the first gun of a hundred and one fired at his approach was heard, and at half-past one the Burgomaster drove out to meet the sovereign, accompanied by a couple of hundred borsemen, bearing the yellow and black banners. At two P. M. the Kaiser entered and passed down the principal street, between two rows of school children, marshalted to the amount of line hundred to receive him. Three companies of jagers, two of tremen, whose appearance was remarkably fine, and one of cavalry were also drawn up; and three bands, two of which were military and one belonging to the town, played as he presed down the avenue of people. The cheering was lusty.

drawn up, and three hands, two of which were military and one belonging to the town, played as he passed down the avenue of people. The obsering was lusty.

At mona.

Immediately upon his arrival, before changing clothes or making any preparations, the Emperor went to work visiting the public buildings, hospitals, barrariss and courts of justice, then drove to the court house, where he received the authorities, military, civil and codesiantic, and when he made his short set speech, thanking the people for the kind reception, consoling with them for past sufferings and trusting to a more hopeful future, at the rame time professing hamelf willing, if not able, to reconcile all classes, all nationalities, all sects, to the parameters object for future consideration—Austria's regeneration. As the situation of Troppau, on the very condines of free, happy and wealthy Prussan Silesia, in one which naturally lends its behabitants to form comparisons unfavorable, of course, to their own position and interests, and might-induce them to be less loyal than other more central towns, it no doubt must have pleased the Emperor to witness the very warm welcome which greeted nim and which had not been generally expected. But it is enjy fair to add that though the sentiment of devotion to the Imperial person found ready and cheerful evocation here yeared aya rate do dox, there exists, as in Brunn, a spirit of desminiacium towards the government, towards Beleredi and the Emperor's presence in the town, and of the unanimous expression of loyalty his approach gave rise to, give free yent to what are supposed to bear of its suppression. It reminds his highesty that although he has recursed a welcome which, for unanimity and cordisiting cannot be surpassed to be led to imagine by it that this atamps with approval some acts of his government, such as the long dealy in culling together the representatives to Fariannen was only issued a few days before the Emperor's departure from Vienna), and the suspension of the constitution; on the c

represents, to which the Prophantics will ever be faithful, and not the acts of a government which ever straggles to keep down the growing spirit for liberal acts and ideas.

The sovereign is further reminded, respectfully but very forcibly, that promises of mode to be as often broken, have before lead his Sitean subjects, with others in the empire, to hope that a day of enlightened government had at last dawned, and trusts that yesterday's speech, again promising freedom to the audject and reforms in the matter of government, may not have been so many idle words put together for the occasion to be forgotten on his return to Vienna. It also requests him not to put his faith in all his advisers. This I believe to the the general feeling throughout Hobenia and Moravia, loyalty to the person of the Emperor and to the race of Hapsburgs, but discontent against his advisers and dissatisfaction towards the government. Last night the Emperor went to the theatre, crowded of course, and very lustily cheered he was, both when he went in and on his return hence. The town was very prettily illuministed, particularly the tail steeple of the principal church, which appeared one bisze of vari colored lights. To day there is to be an andence, as usual, and a few other forms and ceremonies, which I must reserve for another occasion, as the must closes in an hour.

CHEAP LIVING IS AUSTRIAN SILEMA.

But I cannot refrain, before concluding, to make a few remarks on the matter of cheap and good living in this part of the empire. Wine is, of course, very cheap all over Austria and Germany, but here is is remarkably so, and very good. For less than thirty cents in paper, any inventy cents in silver) one gets a bottle of wine, excellent red wina, wine which any gentleman in New York would be proud to put on his lattic; white wine is still cheaper, but not as good, though the inhabitants given the preference. Neat is also resurkably cheap, about six to seven cents a pound for the best book, three for mutten, postates and all vegatables

# OUR PRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE.

In Prague.
Prague, Bohemia, Oct. 24-6 P. M.
A MILD RECEPTION.

The Emperor arrived at four P. M. and drove through the town, which was crowded to excess by the popula tion of the neighboring districts; the streets were replate with people, the houses well decerated, the greater number of stores closed, the trades associations well represented in the procession, the school-children all out with their masters, forming two ranks, through which the imperial party passed; everything had a boli-day appearance and denoted the probability of a cordial reception; but quite the contrary was the case, if one is reception; out quie the contrary was the case, if one is to judge by the amount of cheering done. As the Emperor passed by all took off their hats respectfully, one might almost say solemnly, and that part of the living avonine near which the imperial carriage found itself cheered middly for a few moments till it had passed; but there was nothing cordial, enthesisatio ar continuous about it. The ovation which it is presumed was meant for the Kaiser was damped by the excessive cold, which chilled the multitude's hearts as it did their nesses, dagers and feet.

### ITALY.

OUR VENICE CORRESPONDENCE.

VENICE, Oct. 19, 1866. THE PERSON SEMPTONS OF NATIONAL RESURBINGION. So far the preoccupancy of three banners on th piazza has prevented any allusion to the smaller ones of singly or collectively, would be a curious and affecting one, especially when associated with the hopes, fear and anxieties of their owners. The suspicion and doubt with which the various cotors were bought, suspictons and doubts shown by the seller, the beating heart and would furnish themes for those who have more time to newspaper. But now they were all out, openly and free. The "ball is up," the gates open and their owners free to go on on a sure feeting. The flags were all out, this poor population during the last week or two ha or the late night walker sees at the colored coming out of a window as cautiously as a and green pole, but which, by dint of unrolling, soon shapes into one of Nostre bandlere, he continues on his way; but as soon as his step is heard by those pens to be one of the Guardia Civica, he gently re proves, telling them they might at least wait a few days, when they could come out lawfuily. A woman, replying for the rest, pokes her head out of the window, saying, deprecatingly, "Maria Virgine! we didn't intend to leave it out; we were only trying it." Ah! my dear woman, for such premature and rash trying many have lost their lives or have had their hopes blasted. Beware of the hyena, though his back is to you; he is not quite gone,

slight provocation might make him torn again.

The ways of Venice are not all lanes or canals. There is one leading to the Public Garden which, in its amplitude, would compare favorably with a Paristan bouleward. It is not, however, an aristocratic quarter, though in '49 the "best families" of Venice were gad to seek refuge in that poor and infected neighborhood to escape the cannon bails poured into the city from the Austrian forts on the lagoon. Its habitual occupants, however, are the arismodefit or workers in the stream, laborers, railors and fishermen; but, among all the gatty decorated streets of this morning, more presented a Lyeliur or richer aspect than "Calle largual Giardino Publico." Not that, either, for to-day it is changed to "Via Garibaid." Whatever critics may say, the poor, who feel rather than criticies, ching as fondly as ever to that name. At the other end of the city is the railway station. Here, some time before the hour fixed for the intry of the troops, deputations of the Civic Guards and Garibaidians, accompanied by the Countees Comels, were waiting to conduct them on their way in three columns.

content had find. Crosma or a New York millionaire was never so happy as acre those poor people. When, after their first tood air bursting cries of "Frest cires it was never so they had been a first winds full as forces, "President" hierarch doma. But winds full as forces, "the model the hierarch of the their so they had recourse to the more emphasic actions.

Contrary to propriety and onceptine, soldiers were almost drawn out of the raths to be enthraced and kneed, while the more timed contented themselves with writing a hand. On the "Floure S. Cross." opposite the station, which one division had to poss after crossing the row bridge of the Grand Canat, there was a perial foct pyramid of humanity—inen, women and children in a saying mass, which, as the soldiers approached, it increatened to overwhelm them as each individual of it, in his endeavors to gis hear them, made the whole body move hice a huge rock detabled from a mountain side. The soldiers gas by undarmed, and those of the population of the present o

mistakes. They have the brave men and rallant officers of Custorza under their very eyes. Notice on the bases nice are trying the strength of their lungs in composition with the popoli on the doorsteps. Forward. From it mostribrate indexis brace indexis of the results of the

TO THE ETERNAL REMEMBRANCE UNIFICATION OF ITALY, THE PORTERS

Gondollers and fallermen e aspete with porsers or blergen in like displays of patriotics in other cam and crossings.

and creatings.

The Latines.

After all, the a pity to have peaced the palaces, if only for the suite of the noble women who are every moment in danger of throwing themselves over the balcoines or out of the vindows, from the velocities of this windows, from the velocities of the vindows. It as a scaling split to see a breastful paracted venetian thus place her soot by instalments on the tips of her largers, and from thence are discounted in our of the other largers, and from the new and it has impossible to the object of her love or admirstants. There one doing it new —one, two, three. An officer looks up sweetly and in admiration, and a social religious

close, the seems apoli-bound and turns pale, and would drop like a corpse but that friendly arms support her, and we approach the plazetra where \$1. Theodore is waiting, on his dragon, and the hon of \$8. Mark is ready to wan that long, stiff tail of his for very loy—loy only to be equalled by that experienced by him when, after his long capitalty in Paris, he found humself again, in 1818, on his accussomed granter column, grimmer as he only can grint at the downfall of his temperary enabayer—Napoleon.

Looking from one of the gondoles in the Mole, it would seem as if the soldiers would never be able to make a landing through that dones crowd, but some how or other the civic goard make a space, how they manage to make the multitude decupy less room than before being one of the wonders of the day. But that being done, the soldiers make their leading amid the same shouts with which they embarked from the bread Palace and Bridge of highs; the lowborn and patrickin send forth their populatives.

The Bernaglieri stop a moment, raise that jolly, round-cornered, big-plimed hat, give it one swoop round their heads, and then they are off on that run of their, the trumpets playing meanwhile their inspiriting fonforus which sets the people almost wild again.

After awhite the Prazza San Marco, which awhile back was full of divilians—men, women and children—is now full of irroops, which have poured into it from their three different routes.

The soldiers and goard, along by the new Procu-

foll of troops, which have poured into it from their three different routes.

THE MOLITARY PARADE.

There is the National Guard, along by the new Procuratic; there the Bersagliert, along by the new Procuratic; there the Bersagliert, along by the new Procuratic; there the Bersagliert, little nearer St. Mark a; there some more Bersagliert, near the National Guards. A little farther down, towards the left, is the corps of engineers. There, by the "Call Speechi," are various deputations of officials and Gerbaldians. Among them the Countess Comela, who seems proud and happy, after having got the banner off her hands (which ship presented at the statue to the National Guard). She feels paid for her many years of effort and waiting, and year and a half s imprisonment for the cause; from them along down by the Roematic and church again, and then by the dweal palace, the Plazzetts, towards the Mole, and so on down pest the Bridge of Sighs (where nobody sighs new) and along the Riva dei Sclavoni (where nobody see slaves any more), the troops of the line are.

I have said nothing so far of the picturesque part of the scene—the gay costumes of the prodediers and rowers of the aristocratic Biscone; the tapestry from the windows, the scarfs and gay colored drawses of the partician dames, who, in their childian pleasure, have sacepted the childian haste of simple, annoultied colors. In fact in this part of my ietter I am a fraid I have not spoken enough of the aristocracy and great felks generally—as much as I should; but perhaps I will make up for this delinquency when the King comes.

### BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Business at the Semonary Cours .- The following wills were admitted to probate in the Surroyate's office of Kings county during the week .- George G. Remett, Johns Fowler, Catherine Managerine in

Myersmore Duarry or a You'ng Max.—A youing man minored Backinson, residing with his member at No. 36 second place, Soonh Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday meeting from hemorings, which was supposed to have been canteed by the bursting of a blood vessel the day previous while he was at work uniquality a vessel. Yesterday afternoon, party over a physician visited Coroner Lynch at his office and his formal him that young Backinson had fathmaned to his formal him that young Backinson had fathmaned to him member previous to his death that is had take away to thought the dector did not vise this feat to be made position. The coroner will oake a case investigation of all the crycumstances aspecting the case. Mr. Backinson was about termity years of are, and boren good reputation at the crycumstance acquisitions.

As Incara Versuay Acraz.—A young man named William Groom acquisitions as a service with the crycumstance acquisitions at No. 136 Prospect street, who for several months pust has been out of his mind, sirayed from his home on Thursday last, and has not since been been beard of. William carved as private soldier broughous the war, but abortly after his return exhibited symptoms of hearity. It were when last seen a brack cost, gray years and resit, trown shirt and light felt hal.

The Eastern District Codien, the Williamsburg merchant latior, who ran of with the wife of a cospectable Grand attent druggist named Kochier last week, and who was arrested at the instance of his wife last spring on a charge of abandoment, was placed on trial years gring on a charge of abandoment, was placed on trial pointing in a bandoment having been proven. Griken was required to furnish heads in the sum of \$1.0 for rished and a was there upon district one of the same are teen hereinfore published in the Burst.

Ronners or a Garzewoon Can.—About six o'check last evening Frederic Wofe, of No. 627 Facilie street, in company with some ladoe, got on a first war and wall be a few rishes and proven for them they accounted in securing his

TUCKY.

LOUWYLLE, Nov. 9, 1866.

The Major General commanding this Department announces that he will permit no military display over the remains of or relat General Royer and W. Hansen, which are expected here to-morrow on route to Lexington for reinterment.

# WASHINGTON.

Portions of the President's Annual Message Laid Before the Cabinet.

Our Relations With Mexico Occupying Prominent Position in the Message.

The Mission of Minister Campbell and General Sherman.

### Important Circular to Holders of Seven-Thirty Treasury Notes.

Re.

The President's Annual Message—Our Rein-tions with Mexico.

The President yesterday laid before the Calinet con-tall portions of his annual queenage. The mosting was somewhat protracted, and various portions of the mes mijo were discussed. Our relations with Maxtoo will engo were discussed. Our relations with Maxico will occupy a very prominent position in the message. It is eral fiberman to Muxice is not for boncombe. work. If on the arrival of the Susquohanna at Vera Cruz, or any other Mexican pert, it is secretained th dence is afforded that they do not intend to do so with Provident will recommend to Congress the most vigorous measures to expedite their exit. The state of affairs or The state of adairs on their arrival, if not the preliminary action of the mi time for the President to incorporate his definite and decided Mexican policy in his forthcoming message, Attempts to Discredit the Report of Maxi-

upon the information given to the public through the Mexican Minister, to the effect that the visit of the Em peror to Orizaba was in pursuance of his intention to embark for Europe, are believed here to have been written in the interest of the imperialists. It is stated that might the cooper obtain intestigence from the Empre Carlotta, his gain in that respect must be very slight indeed, as there is telegraphic communication from the Guif coast to the city of Mexica. The belief is suter-tained that Louis Sapoleon desires Maximilian to remain in Mexico until the French troops are withdrawn, for reasons which none can explain better than himself.

seeking interviews with the President was quite large. The attendance of ladies was rather greater than usual The attendance of ladies we rather greater than awal. Most of them, however, desired interviews with Colonel Johnson, the President's private secretary, and were successful. Among these who had an audience with the President were Selectary McCulloch, General Steelman and Montgomey Hair. No general audience was given.

The disbursements of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy and Indrice Departments during the jest work were as follow:—

War Department. 2014,942

The government hold recurities as folio For deposits of public moneys in designated depositories 50 438 950 29,438,950 The amount of funds in the vanits of the Treasury is

Important to Holders of United States Seven-

Thirty Treasury Notes.

The following circular, issued to-day from the free sary Department, is of great importance to helders of United States seven-thirty Treasury notes:-

TREMUST DEPARTMENT, TREASURES & OFFICE, | Washington, Nov. 10, 1866. | Payments for interest arining in settlement of seven

destroyed on account of infection does not rest upon any statute, but upon the dectation of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 12th of July, 1842, Secretary Upshur allowed the claim of a saman for clothing destroyed to prevent smallpox infection, and in October, 1864, an allowance of a similar claim was made. These procedents have governed, but the question now arises what sum should be fixed as the maximum in such allowances. On this subject it is held by the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department that the action of Congress in analogous cases abould govern. On the 6th of July, 1864, Congress enhanced that persons, not officers, whose personal effects were lost on board a United States vessel and destroyed should be allowed a United States vessel and destroyed should be allowed a functed site on board a United States vessel which, by any casualty or in action, Atc., has been such or destroyed, a sum not exceeding the amount of his sea pay for one mount. This legislation sufficiently indicate the intention of Congress to pay for no more clothing than was also lutely necessary, and not to effect an insurance of what ever might be lost. One mouth's pay will, therefore, be the maximum allowance for efficers and sixty dollars to other persons whose clothing may be destroyed under circumstances entitling them to compensation.

Indicate the Sanford Comover.

The Oyand Jury has made a presentment in the case of J. A. Dunham, alter Sanford Conover, for perjury in the second control of the sanford Comover.

The Oyand Jury has made a presentment in the case of J. A. Dunham, alter Sanford Conover, for perjury in the second control of the sanford Conover. destroyed on account of infection does not rest upon any statute, but upon the decision of the Secretary of

genetics trials and before the House Judiciary Committee.

Personnal.

Generals Gordon Granger and E. Kilby Smith arrived in the city this evening, and will have no interview with the President of the carried opportunity.

Rebert Louris and General Glies M. Hillier, of Mississippi, have arrived hore. They here been appointed by the Governor of their bints to present to the President the receivations adopted by the Minnespee Legislature penying the release of Jeffrence Barts.

J. Home Burnley, long attached to the British Lagution at this capital, will return to England in a few doys.

with his family, on a few months' leave. Mr. Burnley, as First Secretary of Legation and Acting Charac d'Af-faires ad occome, has secured the respect of this govern-ment, while he has rendered himself acceptable to the

residents of the capital by his fine social qualities. He has purchased a fine residence in this city. The President to-day made the following appointments: -T. J. Gardner, Justice of the Peace, county of Washington, D. C.; Wm. H. H. Taylor, Deputy Post-

master at Cincinnati, Objo; Athert Seibert, United States Marshal for the District of Oregon; James Wentworth, of Missouri, United States Consul at Moscow, Russia; Nathan Price, of Kausse, Agent for the Indians

of the Sickepao Agency.

Efforts to Recover a Child Stolen by Indians.

A letter has been received by the Commissioner of Indian Adairs from Mr. Todd, a resident or Western Texas, thunking him for the efforts made through Coleper J. II Leavenworth, Indian Agent, to obtain the restoration of his lattic daughter Alice, who was carried off by the Klowas or Camanches, but winter. Directions have been sent to Cobanel Leavenworth and to reach his choice to accertain which band of the indians has passed in at the child, and to restore her to her parents if the la first.

### THE MISSION TO MEXICO.

Departure of Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman and Minister Campbell for Vera Cruz. Scenes at the Battery and on Board the Susquehama. At a course to four o'clock yesterday afternoon

Leuis D. Campbet, Myster to Medica, suited from this port on board the United States of amer Susquehanna, bound for Vera Croz. As was announced several days ago, the object of this mission is to have a conference Marshal Francois Atlinies Banaine and General Cartelineau aid to Napeleon, relative to the terms of the evapuation of Mexico by the French troops.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL SERVICES.

After having received the calls of several gentlemen nrly in the morning, General Sherman, at a little before consumeder of the Western army. As the conclusion of als falling be returned to the hotel, and as soon as a reparations had been made for departure, etarted r the battery, accommend by General Butterfield, the ideal Andenreid, his aid, and Mr. Scott. a restate of a lamily, in a private carr age that had been placed at deposal. On their rante, the party supposed at the list of the Assatiant Treasurer, in Walt street, and the sorral was here received by the attacker of the building, a laminer building his rank.

delaying the brat.

All of the lather and gentlemen present were now on heard, and the took was about to sturk, when brighter Campbell achievement that nonembody was intening a messanger was sent after him, and the beat detailed for some rate size, when the absent one not arriving the ropes were cast loom, and the cutter standed toward the Susquehama, then in the stream, upposet the Hattery.

Archivetop Blanchet, fire. Father Coryand, Bishee Blanches, eight austers of the order of Jeans and Mary, are antere of the Ann and six sisters from the Bonne of Providence, Montreal, d. E., welled from this poor yesterday in the steamoship Arizona for Gragos, via Aspinush and Fas Pranches.

General Catwallader, of Philadelphia, and Commodere Loury, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

Dr. John H. Baker, at Noise's furners, Edmented country was assessmented on Tuesday morning As in vanigation for June John Vanigation of June Vanigation of the Country of

A block of belidings on Count street, near Washington, settlyind by Wiscord & force, near street or buildings medicine, and Tryshale & Co. meanfastering medicine, and Tryshale & Co. meanfastering medicine, and street of building medicines.